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FORMAL PROTEST

Secretary's Correspondence With Japanese Minister.

REPLY MADE TO THE PROTEST

Quotes Law to Sustain His Position.

Annexation Has Been Regarded as a Necessary Contingency for Many Years.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The formal protest of Japan against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States became available today. The full correspondence is as follows:

Legation of Japan, Washington, June 15, 1897.
Sir: I beg to again call your attention to the subject of our interview today—the rumor that the Governments of the United States and Hawaii are on the point of concluding a treaty annexing the Hawaiian Islands to this country as a territorial part thereof. As I had the honor to state to you, this rumor has been repeated during the past few days with circumstantiality of detail which gives it the appearance of authority. It not only states positively that the annexation will soon take place, but also gives with apparent precision certain portions of the alleged arrangement which directly affect the rights acquired by the Government of Japan and Japanese subjects by the Hawaiian Islands under the Constitution and laws of that country.
It is on this account that I desire to repeat what I had the honor to state in our interview today—that my Government cannot view without concern the prospect of a sudden and complete change in the status of Hawaii whereby the representative of Japan and Japanese subjects may be imperiled. While, therefore, they confidently rely upon the United States to maintain toward them a just and friendly attitude, it has so many other matters, they feel that, under the circumstances, they cannot be regarded as spectators of a change which it has so positively been asserted is about to take place in the relations of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. For this reason I feel that I am justified in inquiring from you, Mr. Secretary, what steps have been taken herefor the preservation and maintenance of the rights acquired and enjoyed by Japan in her intercourse with Hawaii under the solemn sanctions of law and of treaty.
Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.
To Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State.

To this Secretary Sherman replied as follows:
Department of State, Washington, June 16, 1897.
Sir: Replying to your note of the 15th inst., just received, I have to say that the Governments of Hawaii and the United States, by their duly authorized representatives, have signed a treaty annexing the Hawaiian Islands to this country. The treaty was signed by the President of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and has been long since adopted by the United States and the treaty will, I understand, be submitted to the Senate of the United States by the President for ratification. As to your inquiry as to the provision therein concerning the treaties which the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and the present Hawaiian Government, my understanding is that the Government of the United States has no obligation to the Hawaiian Government arising from treaties or conventions made by it with other Governments.
It is believed that there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan, and that the United States has no disposition to disturb the friendly relations which have long existed between the Government of the Hawaiian Islands and this country. Accept, Mr. Minister, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.
To Mr. Toru Hoshi, etc.

Minister Hoshi then submitted Japan's formal protest, as follows:
Legation of Japan, Washington, June 15, 1897.
Sir: Referring to the correspondence which has passed between us regarding the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, I have the honor to inform you that, having communicated with my Government upon the subject, I am now in receipt of instructions from His Imperial Majesty's Ministers for Foreign Affairs in relation thereto.
Before divulging the nature of these instructions I desire to state that, although the Imperial Government could not have failed to attach due weight to the statement in your communication to me of the 15th inst., that in your opinion "there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan," they must also have taken note of the fact that the United States has no obligation to the Hawaiian Islands to formally protest against the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. This protest is made for the following reasons:
First—The maintenance of the status quo of Hawaii is essential to the good

understanding of the powers which have interests in the Pacific.
Second—The annexation of Hawaii would tend to endanger the residential, commercial and industrial rights of Japanese subjects in Hawaii, assured to them by treaty and by the constitution and laws of that country.
Third—Such annexation might lead to the postponement by Hawaii of the settlement of claims and liabilities already existing in favor of Japan under treaty stipulations.
With reference to the mischievous suggestion or report which has been so industriously circulated in this country and elsewhere that Japan has designs against the integrity of sovereignty of Hawaii, I am further instructed by the Imperial Government to state most emphatically and unequivocally that Japan has not now and never had such design or designs of any kind whatever against Hawaii.
Permit me to add, in conclusion, Mr. Secretary, that in making this protest and in asking full and careful consideration for it, the Imperial Government are actuated by what they regard as an imperative duty, and not in the remotest degree by a desire to embarrass the United States. They prize most highly the cordial relations which have always existed between our countries, and they confidently trust that their representations on this occasion will be received in that spirit of justice and fair dealing which has so notably characterized the intercourse of Japan and the United States.
Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.
To Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State.

SHERMAN'S REPLY.
Interests of United States Have Paramount.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Sherman has replied to the protest of Japan to the annexation treaty. The Secretary quotes international law and Holbeck, and cites instances in the history of nations to sustain his position. He also says:
"What the Hawaiian treaty of annexation proposes is the extension of the

RECIPROCITY CLAUSE WILL STAY.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Hawaiian Treaty provision was passed by the Senate today with little discussion and not a dissenting vote as follows: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair of affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, January 30, 1875, or the provisions of any act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the

treaties of the United States to the injury of the Hawaiian Islands, and to the early extinguishment of Hawaiian rights in order that the guarantees of treaty rights to all may be unquestionable and continuous. To this end the termination of the existing treaties of Hawaii is required as a condition precedent. The treaty of annexation does not abrogate these instruments. It is the fact of the Hawaiian Islands existing as an independent contract that extinguishes those contracts.
"As to the vested rights, if any be established in favor of Japan and of Japanese subjects in Hawaii, the case is different, and I repeat that 'there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan.' Treaties are terminable in a variety of ways; that of 1886, between Japan and Hawaii, to which country the Hawaiian Islands were ceded, was not a permanent treaty, but a temporary one, and its extension would no more extinguish vested rights, previously acquired under its stipulations, than the repeal of a municipal law affects rights of property vested under its provisions.
As the point that the maintenance of the status quo of Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of the powers which have interests in the Pacific, it is sufficient to remark that as a fact, through three-quarters of a century, in which the Constitution and Government of Hawaii and the commerce of the Islands with the world have undergone notable changes, the one essential feature of the status quo has been the predominant and paramount influence of the United States upon the fortunes of the group, and that the union of that island territory to the United States, often fore-shadowed and at times taking tangible shape, has been recognized as a necessary contingency, drawing nearer year by year with the passage of events."

AN ALLIANCE POSSIBLE.
Japan Said to Have Opened Negotiations With England.

LONDON, July 3.—One of the most important political incidents connected with the Jubilee concerns the relations between Great Britain and Japan. The latter country, since her war with China, has assumed all the dignity and prerogatives of the great powers. Now, with proud humility, she confesses that she needs an European ally, preferably Great Britain.
This Government has been repeatedly approached during the past year with a view to the conclusion of an Anglo-Japanese alliance. The matter has been discussed at an interview of the Japanese envoy with Lord Salisbury Monday. The British Premier does not favor an alliance prior to war, but he is very fond of "understandings," and there is good reason to believe that he has arrived at an understanding with the Japanese Government which would be converted into an actual defensive and offensive alliance should trouble occur between England and Russia, which might happen at any moment.
It was therefore in accordance with the fitness of things that Japan made a brave show at the Jubilee naval review. She was represented by one of the finest battleships anchored at Spithead, and officers and men of no foreign warship walked about Portsmouth with a finer swagger and more gorgeous plumes than the little Japs.

General Provisions Made Giving the President's Powers.
WASHINGTON, June 30.—The following is the full text of the new reciprocity provision of the tariff bill agreed upon by the Senate Finance Committee and offered in the Senate today by Allison:
"Strike out section 3 and insert the following:
"Section 3.—That whenever the President of the United States, with a view to reciprocal trade with foreign countries, shall within the period of two years from and after the passage of this act enter into commercial treaty or treaties with any other country or countries concerning the admission into any such country or countries of the goods, wares and merchandise of the United States and their use and disposition therein, deemed to be for the interests of the United States, and in such treaty or treaties in consideration of the advantages accruing to the United States therefrom shall provide for the reduction during a specified period not exceeding five years of the duties imposed by this act to the extent of not more than 20 per cent thereof upon such goods, wares or merchandise as may be designated therein, that the country or countries with which such treaty or treaties shall be adopted as in this section provided for or shall provide for the transfer during such period from the dutiable list of this act to the free list thereof of such goods, wares and merchandise being the natural products of such foreign countries or country and not of the United States and shall provide for the retention upon the free list of this act during a specified period not exceeding five years of such goods, wares and merchandise now included in said free list as may be designated therein, and when any such treaty shall have been

TREATY WILL STAY

Senate Finally Agrees Upon it With Little Discussion.

NEARING THE END OF TARIFF BILL

General Reciprocity Provision Made.

Power to Make Treaties Vested in President—No Action on Annexation.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—As a result of the rapid work on the tariff bill today, the close of the long debate in the Senate and the final vote on the bill is felt to be very near at hand. Two of the most important provisions,

those relating to the Hawaiian treaty of reciprocity and the duty on coal, were perfected today, while another source of much conflict, the reciprocity section, was matured by the Finance Committee and presented to the Senate.
Aside from these larger items, a great many minor ones which have caused more or less difficulty were disposed of. The Hawaiian provision of the House bill was restored after a brief debate and without the formality of a vote. This had the effect of leaving in full force.
Today Perkins, of California, presented a telegraphic memorial in favor of the annexation of Hawaii.

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duly ratified and public proclamation made accordingly then and thereafter the duties shall be collected by the United States upon any of the designated goods, wares and merchandise from the foreign country with which such treaty has been made shall during the period provided for be the duties specified and provided in such treaties and none others."

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Sugar Bounty Shelved.
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